

• A412
• 8.133
• V12/7
Copy 3

South Carolina House of Representatives



Legislative Update

David H. Wilkins, Speaker of the House

Vol. 12

February 28, 1995

No. 7

CONTENTS

House Week in Review.....	2
Bills Introduced.....	3
Index of Bills Profiled in Legislative Update (Through Volume 6).....	26

S. C. STATE LIBRARY
MAR 07 1995
STATE DOCUMENTS

OFFICE OF RESEARCH

Room 309, Blatt Building, P.O. Box 11867, Columbia, S.C. 29211, (803)734-3230

Legislative Update, February 28, 1995

House Week in Review

The House passed several pieces of legislation this past week pertaining to conduct of elections. On Tuesday, the House gave third reading to H. 3338, which prohibits candidates, committees, campaign workers and political party officials from giving anything of value to "election officials" (i.e., members of employees of state or local election commissions, political parties, etc.) to influence the outcome of an election. The bill also requires documentation of payments made to campaign workers and limits expenditures candidates and others may make in paying persons to transport voters to the polls. Also that day, the House sent to the Senate H. 3311, which deletes a requirement that a person registering to vote by mail must have the registration witnessed by a registered voter of his county; instead, the registration would only have to be witnessed by a registered voter of any county of this State. On Wednesday, the House gave third reading to H. 3314, which prohibits members of state or local election commissions from participating in political management or political campaigns during their term in office.

Among other bills given approval by the House this past week were H. 3204, which eliminates an extended period to file actions for prisoners, and H. 3262, which ensures the right of breast implant victims who are members of the Silicone Gel Products Liability Litigation to bring an action for personal injury or death.

Last Wednesday, the House Judiciary Committee gave approval to H. 3613, a comprehensive welfare reform package which, among other things, limits the length of time a family may receive benefits and prohibits additional payments for families who have children while on welfare. With welfare reform having been rated a top issue by legislators last fall in the annual House survey, the bill is expected to generate considerable debate when it comes to the floor of the House this coming week. Other bills left over from last week may receive a further push this week, as the House is expected to take up the annual budget bill beginning March 6---an endeavor which is likely to consume virtually all the House's time that week.

Legislative Update, February 28, 1995

Bills Introduced

The following bills were introduced in the House last week. Not all bills introduced last week, however, are featured here. The bill summaries are arranged according to the committee to which the legislation was referred.

AGRICULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS

Airboats Prohibited on Certain Waters in Georgetown County (S. 275, Sen. G. Smith). This bill prohibits the operation of airboats on the Waccamaw, Great Pee Dee, Little Pee Dee, Black and Sampit Rivers in Georgetown County.

Restrictions on Location of Solid Waste Landfills in Spartanburg County (S. 494, Sen. Courtney). This bill prohibits any solid waste landfill in Spartanburg County from being located within 3,000 feet of an aquaculture farm or facility.

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC WORKS

Establishment of Committee To Study Feasibility of Statewide Mass Transit System (H. 3660, Rep. Scott). This joint resolution creates a committee to study the feasibility of creating a mass transportation system for South Carolina. This committee must develop a plan to implement practical forms of mass transportation, for the purpose of enhancing economic opportunities for the state's residents. This committee consists of 3 members---the chairman of the Senate Transportation Committee, the chairman of the House Education and Public Works Committee, and the executive director of the Department of Transportation (or the respective designees of each of these officials). Committee members would not receive per diem, subsistence or reimbursement for mileage and must use the existing staff of the entities from which the committee membership is composed. The committee must report its findings to the General Assembly 1 year after this resolution is adopted, with the committee dissolved upon reporting these findings.

Legislative Update, February 28, 1995

Antique Motor Vehicle Dealer License Plates (H. 3663, Rep. Kirsh).

This bill authorizes the Department of Revenue and Taxation to issue antique dealer license plates to licensed motor vehicle dealers. These plates may be used exclusively on "antique motor vehicles" (vehicles over 30 years old) owned by, assigned, or loaned for test driving purposes to the dealer when operated on South Carolina highways by the dealer, its corporate officers or employees, or a prospective purchaser of such a vehicle. Use of this plate by a prospective buyer is limited to 7 days, and these plates may not be used to operate wreckers or service vehicles in use by the dealer nor to operate vehicles owned by the dealer that are leased or rented by the public.

In order to qualify to purchase these plates, a motor vehicle dealer must provide proof to the Department of possession of a retail business license and proof he had sold at least 5 antique motor vehicles in the 12 months preceding application for this plate (though this sales requirement may be waived if the dealer has been licensed less than a year). The cost of each plate is \$20, and the Department may issue extra plates or increase/decrease the number of plates issued based on actual sales made. Transfer of ownership of an antique motor vehicle between the same individual or corporation more than once is considered as only one sale for purposes of issuance of these plates, and the bill prohibits the multiple transfer of antique motor vehicles between licensed dealers for purposes of meeting eligibility requirements for these plates.

Students with Math Learning Disabilities May Use Calculators on High School Exit Exam (H. 3685, Rep. Walker). This bill allows students with discalculia and other learning disabilities in math as stipulated by the State Board of Education to use a calculator on the math portions of the High School Exit Examination.

Textbooks Must Be Free of Substantive Errors (S. 115, Sen. Rose). This bill prohibits the State Board of Education (hereafter called "State Board") from approving for adoption any textbook or other instructional material which contains any clear substantive error. Each contract between the State Board and a publisher or vendor of a school textbook or other instructional material must require that these items rented or purchased by the State be free of any clear, substantive factual or grammatical error. The contract also must allow the Board to require reasonable remedies if an error is found.

The bill also revises provisions pertaining to textbook and instructional material evaluation and rating committees. Each committee must have at least 1 lay person, with the State Board encouraged to have as many laypeople on the committee as is appropriate. Furthermore, a majority of the committee's membership must have expertise in the areas under consideration. Each committee, in addition to monitoring the accuracy of facts and grammar of the particular material, must include in its rating and evaluating criteria (where applicable) satisfaction of state mandates for graduation

Legislative Update, February 28, 1995

criteria and support for the benefits of the American economic and political system.

Additionally, the State Board, prior to final adoption of a textbook and instructional material, must ensure that these items are available for public inspection for at least 30 days at display centers geographically dispersed throughout South Carolina, with these centers to be designated by the State Superintendent of Education. The State Board also must hold a public hearing before adopting textbooks or instructional material for use in the public schools.

Membership of Commissioners of School for the Deaf and Blind (S. 297, Sen. Russell). This bill expands from 9 to 10 the number of members serving on the Board of Commissioners for the South Carolina School for the Deaf and Blind, adding an at-large member who represents the interests of persons with multiple handicaps. The bill also makes a minor modification in at-large membership to require 1 member to be deaf and 1 member to be blind (as currently opposed to at least 1 member being blind and at least 1 member being deaf.)

JUDICIARY

Family Court May Require Court-Mandated Mediation (H. 3639, Rep. Harrison). Under these provisions, the Family Court may order parties to engage in court-ordered mediation, pursuant to that Court's mediation rules.

Injunctive Relief To Stop Unlawful Practice of Law (H. 3648, Rep. D. Smith). Current law prohibits anyone from practicing law without being admitted and sworn in as an attorney, a felony punishable upon conviction by a fine of not more than \$5,000 and/or imprisonment not exceeding 5 years. This bill allows the attorney general or solicitor of the circuit where such a violation occurs to go to Circuit Court to bring an action to restrain a person from violating this prohibition and for other appropriate relief, and to apply to that court for appropriate temporary relief pending a final determination. Additionally, these provisions do not prevent a person injured by this unlawful practice from bringing a civil suit for damages against the violator.

No Expungement of Criminal Records for Criminal Domestic Violence (H. 3652, Rep. Keegan). This bill prohibits expungement of a criminal record containing convictions for criminal domestic violence.

Jury Trials in Family Court (H. 3654, Rep. Kirsh; and H. 3668, Rep. Neilson). These identical bills permit jury trials to be held in the Family Court upon request of either party to the action. Jurors are to be summoned, selected and compensated in the same manner as are jurors for Circuit Court. Where specific provisions of law, the court or court rule require a Family

Legislative Update, February 28, 1995

Court proceeding to be confidential, and either party requests a jury trial in such proceeding, then jurors must be instructed not to discuss the proceedings with nonjurors without court permission. Violation of this confidentiality requirement is punishable as contempt. These bills also require the Supreme Court, by rule, to provide for implementation of this act.

Disclosure of Motor Vehicle License Plate Information (H. 3658, Rep. Scott). This bill deletes a provision which currently exempts from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act the name, address and phone number of a person in whose name a motor vehicle license plate is registered.

Municipal Law Enforcement Officers May Serve Warrants on Persons Incarcerated in County Jails (H. 3661, Rep. Sandifer). This bill allows a municipal law enforcement officer to serve a warrant on a person presently incarcerated in a jail or detention center of the county where the municipality is located without being required to obtain a magistrate's endorsement of the warrant, under the following conditions:

(1) the warrant is issued by a proper judicial officer of the municipality (e.g., mayor, recorder, judge, etc.); and

(2) the warrant requires arrest of anyone charged with violating of a municipal ordinance or a state statute within the trial jurisdiction of the municipal authorities; and

(3) assistance in serving the warrant is provided by the law enforcement officials of the county operating the jail or detention center.

Complainant May Waive Right of Confidentiality to Matters Involving a Complaint Filed with the State Ethics Commission (H. 3662, Rep. Kirsh). This bill allows a complainant to waive the right of confidentiality in matters involving a complaint filed with the State Ethics Commission.

No Confidentiality for Records of Juveniles Age 14 or Older (H. 3664, Rep. Simrill). Current law provides for confidentiality of juvenile records of courts and the Department of Juvenile Justice, such that the name, identity or picture of juveniles under jurisdiction of the court cannot be made public. If this bill is adopted, however, only those records of juveniles under age 14 would be confidential.

DUI a Felony If Committed a Second or Subsequent Time (H. 3669, Rep. Neilson). This bill makes a DUI offense committed a second or subsequent time a felony.

Governor, with Advice and Consent of Senate, Must Appoint Justices and Judges (H. 3678, Rep. Cotty). This is a proposed constitutional amendment under which the governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, would appoint justices and judges to the Supreme Court, Court of Appeals. Appointments would be made from a list of nominees provided by a newly-established Judicial Nominating Commission. Upon a vacancy in any of these courts, the Commission would submit the names of between 3 and 5 nominees

Legislative Update, February 28, 1995

for the vacancy to the governor, except that in the case of an incumbent, only his name is to be submitted. The governor must appoint one of the nominees from the list of names submitted by the commission; however, if only an incumbent's name is submitted, the governor may reject that nominee and request other nominations as though there were no incumbent in the judicial position.

The Senate is considered to have given consent to the appointment if it does not reject the appointment within 30 days after the governor submits the appointment to that body. If the Senate rejects any appointment, then the same appointment procedure must be followed again, but if this procedure fails to secure an appointment a second time, then the governor must make an appointment from the original list of nominees, without the advice and consent of the Senate being required.

Any justice or judge serving on the date these provisions are ratified would continue to serve until expiration of their current term.

Justices and judges, at least 90 days prior to expiration of their current term, must either petition the newly-established Judicial Nominating Commission to be retained in office or inform the Commission of their intention to retire. Incumbents seeking another term must have their qualifications reviewed by the Commission, and if the Commission determines the incumbent should be retained in office, then his name must be forwarded to the governor with a recommendation that the justice or judge be reappointed as provided by law.

Finally, this proposed constitutional amendment would establish a Judicial Nominating Commission for purposes of reviewing qualifications and fitness of judicial candidates and to assist the governor in selecting qualified justices and judges to the 3 courts listed above (Supreme Court, Court of Appeals and Circuit Court) and other courts of uniform jurisdiction that the General Assembly may provide by law. Also, the General Assembly, by law, must provide for establishment of this Commission, and for its members, duties, functions and procedures.

If the General Assembly approves this joint resolution (requires 83 votes in the House and 31 votes in the Senate), then these provisions would be submitted to the voters for approval at the November 1996 general election.

Appointment by Governor of Justices/Judges to Various Courts and Establishment of Judicial Nominating Commission (H. 3679, Rep. Cotty). This bill serves as implementing legislation for H. 3678, discussed above, to provide for the governor to appoint justices and judges of various courts with the advice and consent of the Senate from a list of nominees submitted by a newly-established Judicial Nominating Commission. Implementation of this bill is contingent on approval of a constitutional amendment (H. 3678) authorizing justices and judges to be appointed in this manner.

Legislative Update, February 28, 1995

The bill requires judges of the Administrative Law Judge Division, Family Court, Circuit Court and Court of Appeals, along with justices of the Supreme Court, to be appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate, with appointments made from a list of nominees submitted to the governor by a newly-established Judicial Nominating Commission. Any interim vacancies in these courts must be filled by appointment of the governor (pursuant to these provisions of advice/consent of Senate and submission of nominees by commission), with the person filling that interim vacancy holding office only for the unexpired term of his predecessor. However, interim vacancies of 1 year or less on the Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, Circuit Court or Family Court would continue to be filled by gubernatorial appointment or as otherwise provided by law.

To assist the governor in selecting qualified justices and judges for these 5 court systems (Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, Circuit Court, Family Court and Administrative Law Judge Division), this bill creates a 12-member Judicial Nominating Commission, consisting of the following persons:

(a) 1 member of the House Judiciary Committee (appointed by the Speaker) and 1 member of the Senate Judiciary Committee (appointed by the Senate President Pro Tempore). Both legislators on this commission are ex-officio;

(b) 6 practicing members of the South Carolina Bar, admitted to practice for at least 5 years, with the House electing these members from odd-numbered congressional districts and the Senate electing these members from even-numbered congressional districts;

(c) 2 members who are retired justices or judges of courts of South Carolina's unified court system; and

(d) 2 members of the general public who are not practicing or retired attorneys, or current or former justices of this state's unified court system. 1 member is to be elected by the House, with the other member elected by the Senate.

The bill provides for the terms and organization of the commission and prohibits commission members from being eligible for nomination or appointment as a justice or judge to any of the 5 court systems mentioned in this bill while serving on the commission and for 3 years after leaving the commission. Additionally, commission members are forbidden from holding any other elected or appointed office under federal, state or other governmental entity, nor may commission members hold office in a political party. Commission members are entitled to mileage, subsistence and per diem as set by law while performing their official duties. Staffing and operating expenses of the Commission are to be provided by the General Assembly.

The Commission is responsible for determining when vacancies are to occur in these court systems, whether the vacancy is because of expiration of a term, creation of a new judicial position, or death, retirement, etc. of a justice or judge. Persons seeking nomination to these positions may apply to the Commission, and persons or organizations also may submit to the Commission names of persons whom they desire to be considered for

Legislative Update, February 28, 1995

nomination. The Commission must announce names of those who have applied or agreed to be considered for these judicial positions.

In investigating the qualifications of candidates for these judicial offices, the Commission must examine a number of factors, as examples, the candidate's professional and academic ability, experience and judicial temperament. The Commission may investigate and obtain information relative to any candidate from any state agency or group and may issue subpoenas to require appearance of persons or production of documents. The Commission also may administer oaths and affirmations, and take dispositions. No person can be excused from attending and testifying or from producing documents and other information before the Commission on grounds that such testimony or evidence may tend to incriminate him or subject him to penalty or forfeiture, but that individual cannot be subjected to criminal penalty based on such testimony or evidence after claiming his privilege against self incrimination.

After investigating a candidate or candidates, the Commission must schedule a public hearing concerning the qualifications of the candidates, at which persons (including candidates) may testify. Such testimony must be submitted under oath, with persons furnishing false information subject to penalties for perjury. However, the bill allows a public hearing to be waived if there is known no opposition to candidates for a judgeship, no substantial reason for holding a hearing, and no request for such hearing is made by at least 3 commission members. The bill allows the commission, during the investigation, to go into executive session for purposes of interviewing candidates and any other persons concerning a candidate's qualifications, after which the commission must render its tentative findings, with reasons, to the candidates. Records, information, etc. of the Commission used to make findings of facts, except such materials presented under oath at a public hearing, must be kept confidential and then must be destroyed after findings of fact have been made or a candidate withdraws from consideration.

The Commission must submit to the governor between 3 and 5 nominees the Commission considers best qualified for the judicial office under consideration, except that if at least 3 applicants found qualified by the Commission to serve as an administrative law judge or family court judge do not apply for a post on those 2 court systems, then the Commission may submit less than 3 names for that post to the governor. The governor must appoint 1 of the 3 names submitted, with the appointee submitted to the Senate for confirmation. The Senate is considered to have consented to the appointment if it does not reject such appointment within 30 days after submission, but if the Senate rejects an appointment, the same appointment procedure must be followed again. If the appointment procedure fails to secure an appointment the second time, then the governor must make an appointment from the original list of nominees, without Senate consent. No candidate (including sitting judges) for a position on any of these 5 court systems may directly or indirectly campaign or lobby the governor for

Legislative Update, February 28, 1995

appointment to the office sought until the Commission has submitted its nominations.

The bill also requires each judge or justice, at least 90 days before expiration of their term of office, to inform the Commission of their desire to be retained in office or to retire. The commission must review the qualifications of incumbents seeking another term, with the presumption being that the incumbent seeking reappointment to the same court is qualified for retention; the burden of rebutting this presumption is on the Commission. The bill provides for a hearing to be held if further inquiry is needed before a recommendation of reappointment. Denial of recommendation of reappointment of a judge to the same court requires an affirmative vote of 8 Commission members present and voting. If the commission determines the incumbent is qualified, then the incumbent's name only will be submitted to the governor with a recommendation of reappointment. A judge not receiving recommendation for another term may request a rehearing on grounds, for example, that the commission's conclusions are contrary to evidence presented at the hearing. The commission's decision is final, with no right of appeal to any judge appearing before the commission at law or in equity or any resort to any court following the decision's commission. If the commission denies an incumbent's recommendation, or if the governor does not make reappointment within 30 days, or if the Senate rejects reappointment within 30 days, then the Commission must submit between 3 and 5 nominees for the position to the governor.

Drinking Games Prohibited at Establishments Which Sell Alcoholic Liquors for Consumption (H. 3683, Rep. Seithel). This bill prohibits drinking games at establishments which sell alcoholic liquors for consumption on the premises. This restriction applies whether the games are initiated by the establishment licensee or a patron of that establishment. Violation of these provisions by the licensee is a misdemeanor, punishable upon conviction by a fine of \$1,000 or imprisonment for 1 year. The bill defines "drinking games" as contests such as those which promote alcohol consumption with extraordinary speed, in a more potent form, etc., or in any manner leading to the possibility of the person becoming intoxicated. However, the term "drinking games" does not include contests or endeavors in which alcoholic liquors are not used in the contest or endeavor but instead are used as a reward or prize.

South Carolina Garnishment Act of 1995 (H. 3684, Rep. Stille). This bill provides procedures granting to persons who have sued to recover certain debts or have recovered judgments against another person a right to a writ of garnishment, under which judgment can be satisfied by subjecting to garnishment income, wages, interest, rent, capital gains, dividends and commissions of the judgment debtor. Additionally, a judgment creditor may subject to garnishment any debt due to defendant by a third person, and any personal property of the defendant in possession or control of a third person. Under these provisions, a writ of garnishment may issue only from actions arising under contract. The garnishment action must be under the jurisdiction of the magistrate's court (if the amount of judgment or amount

Legislative Update, February 28, 1995

in controversy is \$5,000 or less) or in Circuit Court (if the amount is over \$5,000).

A writ of garnishment may be issued by the court before judgment has been obtained by the plaintiff against the defendant. The bill lists information which must be filed with the court to obtain issuance of the writ. Except when the plaintiff has had an attachment writ issued, no writ of garnishment before judgment may issue until the plaintiff gives bond with a surety to be approved by the court payable to the defendant in at least twice the amount of debt demanded. The bond must be conditioned to pay all costs, damages and attorney's fees that the defendant sustains as result of the plaintiff's improper writ of garnishment. All debts owed by the garnishee to the defendant at the time of service of the writ of garnishment upon the garnishee, and all debts accruing from the garnishee to the defendant from the date of service to the date of the garnishee's answer, is subject to process of garnishment. Also subject to garnishment, except in limited circumstances, is all property, money or effects of the defendant in possession or control of the garnishee at the time of service of the summons of garnishment upon the garnishee or coming into possession/control of the garnishee at any time from date of the service of that writ upon the garnishee to the date of the garnishee's answer. The maximum part of a person's aggregate disposable weekly earnings subject to garnishment cannot exceed the lesser of 25 percent of his disposable earnings for the week or the amount by which the disposable earnings for the week exceed 30 times the federal hourly minimum wage in effect at that time. Employers may not discharge an employee for reason that his earnings have been subjected to garnishment for any indebtedness. Funds or benefits from a pension or retirement program or individual retirement account are exempt from process of garnishment until paid or otherwise transferred to a member or beneficiary of the program.

The writ must require the garnishee to serve an answer to it on plaintiff within 30 days after service, stating, among other things, whether he is indebted to defendant at the time of the answer or was indebted at the time of service of the writ. Within 10 days after service of the garnishee's answer on the plaintiff, or after the time period for answer has expired, the plaintiff must serve various documents on the recipient, informing him that he must move to dissolve the writ or be defaulted and that he may have exemptions from the garnishment which must be asserted in his defense. Service of the writ makes the garnishee liable for all debts due by him to defendant and for tangible/intangible personal property of defendant in his possession or control at time of service of the writ or any time between service and the time of answer. The bill lists information the garnishee must report in his answer and lists provisions under which a defendant may seek dissolution of the writ. If the garnishee fails to answer the writ as required, then a default must be entered against him. Judgement against the garnishee on his answer or after trial of a reply to his answer must be entered for the amount of his liability as disclosed by the answer or trial. If a garnishee fails to surrender personal property belonging to the defendant (when he had power to do so and has admitted the property is in

Legislative Update, February 28, 1995

his possession), then the court may order execution against garnishee for the unpaid amount of plaintiff's judgment against defendant, with the property sold as under other executions.

If a person other than the defendant claims the debt due by a garnishee is due to him and not to defendant, or that the property in possession of the garnishee is his property, the court must (unless waived) impanel a jury to determine the right of property between the claimant and plaintiff. If the verdict is against the claimant, then the plaintiff must recover costs, but if the verdict is in favor of the claimant, then he must recover costs against the plaintiff.

If the judgment is for the defendant in the main action, then the plaintiff must pay all costs accrued in consequence of suing out of a writ before judgment, and the money/property inures to the benefit of and control of defendant. However, if plaintiff dismisses his action or has a judgment against him on the trial, then the judgment against garnishee is nullified and he (the garnishee) must have execution for costs against plaintiff.

The provisions of this act do not apply to garnishment for income tax purposes or child support purposes (two subjects for which garnishment is provided elsewhere in state law).

Injury or Killing of a Police Dog a Felony (S. 525, Sen. Courtney).

This bill makes it a felony, instead of a misdemeanor, to torture, injure or kill a police dog, with the penalty for such crime increased to a fine of between \$2,000 and \$5,000, imprisonment of between 1 and 5 years, or both fine and imprisonment. (Under current law, the penalty upon conviction for this crime is a fine of between \$500 and \$1,000 and/or imprisonment of between 30 days and 6 months.)

LABOR, COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Definition of Motor Vehicle Liability Policy (H. 3653, Rep. Cato).

This bill revises the definition of motor vehicle liability policy, as pertains to excess or additional coverage under the Motor Vehicle Financial Responsibility Act, so that when a liability or collision claim arises from operation of a rented motor vehicle, under written agreement where the renter provides coverage for damage resulting from operation of the vehicle, then the motor vehicle insurance coverage of the renter is primary. No claim thus could be made against the coverage available for the rental vehicle by the rental vehicle company until the limits of the coverage provided by the renter for the vehicle are exhausted.

Sales Taxes on Purchase of Leased Vehicles (H. 3665, Rep. Gamble).

Under these provisions, any person entering a consumer lease to lease an automobile and who pays the sales tax on that lease is not required to pay that tax again if he purchases that automobile at the end of the lease term.

Legislative Update, February 28, 1995

Assistive Technology Warranty Act (H. 3686, Rep. Baxley). This bill requires warranties for "assistive technology devices" (i.e., equipment with a retail cost to the consumer of \$500 or more used to increase, maintain or improve the functional capacities of a disabled individual). Under these provisions, a manufacturer who sells an assistive technology device (hereafter called "device") to a consumer, whether directly or through a device dealer, must furnish the consumer with an express written warranty for the device. At a minimum, the warranty must assure there are no defects in parts of performance, and duration of the warranty must last at least 1 year after first delivery of the device to the consumer.

If the device does not conform to the warranty and the consumer reports the nonconformity to the appropriate entity (i.e., the manufacturer, device lessor or device dealer) and brings the device in for repair before the first anniversary of the consumer's receiving the device, then the nonconformity must be repaired at the manufacturer's expense, whether or not the repairs are made after expiration of the warranty rights period. If the nonconformity has not been repaired after a reasonable attempt is made, then the manufacturer must accept return of the device and comply with the following:

(a) At the direction of the consumer, replace the device with a comparable new device and refund costs incurred by the consumer in connection with repair of a nonconformity (i.e., collateral costs), or refund to the consumer and to a holder of a perfected security interest in the consumer's device the full purchase price plus finance charges, the amount paid by the consumer at the point of sale, minus a reasonable allowance for use; or

(b) At the direction of the consumer, refund to the device lessor and to a holder of a perfected security interest in the device the current value of the written lease, or refund to the consumer the amount the consumer paid under the written lease plus collateral costs, minus a reasonable allowance for use.

The bill provides a formula for calculating "reasonable allowance" for use of the device and for determining the current value of a written lease under these provisions. When the consumer or lessor offers to return the nonconforming device to the manufacturer, he (the manufacturer) has 30 days to provide a new device or a refund. No device returned by a consumer or device lessor in South Carolina under these provisions, or by a consumer or device lessor in another state in another state with a similar law, may be sold or leased again in South Carolina unless disclosure of reasons for return is made to a prospective buyer or lessee. Additionally, a manufacturer or device dealer who recommends and sell a device to a consumer must accept a return of that device within 30 days after purchase if the device does not meet the needs of the disabled person.

The bill also allows a consumer, in addition to other remedies, to bring an action to recover for damages caused by a violation of this act. A consumer prevailing in the action must be awarded by the court twice the amount of pecuniary costs, together with costs, disbursements and reasonable attorney fees and any equitable relief the court determines is appropriate.

Legislative Update, February 28, 1995

Counties and Municipalities Must Adopt Building Codes (H. 3687, Rep. Keyserling). This bill requires, instead of authorizes, counties and municipalities to adopt building codes (with this term including building, energy, electrical, plumbing, mechanical, gas and fire codes), with these codes also addressing energy efficiency. The bill specifies the national, regional or model codes which may be adopted to meet these requirements and exempts electric cooperatives, the Public Service Authority, and a public utility corporation subject to regulation by the Public Service Commission or the Liquefied Petroleum Gas Board from these codes (except for structures of those entities used primarily for offices, storage, warehouse, shop areas or residential housing). The bill allows counties and municipalities to establish regional agreements with other political subdivisions to issue permits and enforce building codes in order to provide services required by this act. If a county or municipality is unable to arrange for services for any annual period at costs totally within a schedule of fees as provided in this act, then the county or municipality must submit an affidavit to the South Carolina Building Codes Council seeking exemption from the code requirements. If the affidavit is submitted, then the county or municipality is exempt from these code requirements until it becomes financially feasible for the entity to provide the services, or 5 years, whichever is less. The affidavit may be renewed at 5-year intervals. Each county must appoint a building official or contract with another political subdivision so that the entire county is under jurisdiction of a building official, while municipalities may appoint such official or contract with the county official within the municipal limits. The official or appointing authority may employ other personnel to carry out the required duties and may prescribe fees for construction permits and inspections. The requirements that each county and municipality appoint a building official and establish a building inspection program are to be phased in, so that counties/municipalities with population over 50,000 must be in compliance by July 1, 1996; those with population 25,000-50,000 must be in compliance by July 1, 1997; and those with population under 25,000 must be in compliance by July 1, 1998. The building codes must be adopted within 6 months after establishment of a building inspection department.

The bill expands the membership size of the South Carolina Building Codes Council from 13 to 14, provides that members serve 4-year terms, deletes a provision requiring at least 1 member of the council be from each of the state's 6 congressional districts, and revises qualifications for certain members appointed to the council; as examples, the general contractor serving on the council must be licensed in South Carolina, while the representative of the mechanical and gas industries must be an engineer registered in this State or a master mechanic.

The bill increases from \$100 to \$200 the maximum fine which may be imposed for violating building codes and provides that after successful completion of all requirements, the State Fire Marshal must certify personnel of the Chief Engineer's Office of the Budget and Control Board designated by the Chief Engineer. The certified personnel and deputy state fire marshals have exclusive jurisdiction over state buildings, except for

Legislative Update, February 28, 1995

schools, in exercising the powers and jurisdiction of the State Fire Marshal pertaining to fire safety in buildings.

The bill designates the South Carolina Building Codes Council as responsible for registration of building codes enforcement officers pursuant to this act. The council may promulgate regulations to enforce this act and prescribe fees or charges to implement its provisions. The bill also imposes various record-keeping requirements on the council. No person may practice as a codes enforcement officer in South Carolina unless registered with the council, with violation of his requirement a misdemeanor, punishable upon conviction by a fine of not more than \$200 or imprisonment not exceeding 30 days (each day the violation continues being a separate offense). If the council has reason to believe a person is violating or intends to violate these registration requirements, the council may order the person immediately to refrain from the conduct and may apply to the court of common pleas for an injunction to restrain such conduct. An applicant seeking registration must furnish proof of valid certification by a recognized code organization or testing agency in the general or special capacity in which he seeks to be registered. Certificates of registration are valid for 2 years, expiring on July 1 of each odd-numbered year unless renewed earlier, and renewal is contingent on participation in continuing education programs. The bill also allows local jurisdictions to impose additional requirements on persons employed as code officers within their respective jurisdictions.

The bill also requires the first \$250,000 collected annually from the premium tax on fire insurers to be transferred to the Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation to implement the training, certification and continuing education program for these code enforcement officers.

Health Care Purchasing Alliance Act (H. 3688, Rep. Harvin). This bill is designed to make health care coverage for small employers more affordable, efficient and fair, through development of voluntary purchasing alliances to provide affordable coverage for self-employed individuals and employees of participating small employers in the manner of large employer groups. For purposes of these provisions, a "small employer" is an individual actively engaged in business that, on at least half its working days the preceding calendar year, employed no more than 49 eligible employees (the majority of whom are employed in South Carolina), was not formed primarily for purposes of buying health insurance, and in which a bona-fide employer-employee relationship exists. Health benefits plans are subject to the requirements of this bill if the plan provides health benefits for small employers and if certain other conditions are met (for example, if any part of the premiums or benefits is paid by a small employer).

To carry out these provisions, the bill establishes an 11-member State Health Plan Purchasing Alliance Board, established within the Department of Insurance for administrative, organizational and budgetary purposes, with administrative and staff support to the board provided by the Department. Of the board's members, 3 are appointed by the governor; 6 are appointed by

Legislative Update, February 28, 1995

the General Assembly (3 upon recommendation of the House Speaker and 3 upon recommendation of the Senate President Pro Tempore); 1 is designated by the lieutenant governor, and 1 is the Director of the Department of Insurance or his designee. The bill provides for the terms, organization and qualifications of board members and staffing of the board. Members who are officers or employees of South Carolina would receive travel and subsistence at rates allowed by law, while members who are not State officers or employees would receive the same travel and subsistence allowance plus \$200 for each day or part of day of service. No board members or their spouses may be employed by, affiliated with an agent of, or otherwise a representative of any carrier or health care provider. Additionally, no individual may be appointed to or remain a member of the board if he and/or his spouse hold securities or are otherwise beneficiaries of securities worth \$10,000 or more at fair market value as of December 31 of the preceding year in a single health care business or aggregated among multiple health care businesses.

The bill lists the duties and responsibilities of this board. Among other things, the board must establish between 4 and 12 market areas in this state (ensuring that each location is a part of the market area); accept applications by carriers to qualify as accountable health carriers; establish alliances with "community sponsors" (i.e., an organization assuming responsibility for serving as host for an alliance in a market area) for each market area determined by the board; establish conditions of participation for small employers and self-employed individuals; ensure that any small employer or employee of such employer who meets the requirements of these provisions can purchase coverage through an alliance; and develop grievance procedures to be used in resolving disputes between small employers and alliances. The board may create a single alliance within each designated market area for the benefit of its member small employers, with each alliance to be operated as a state-chartered, nonprofit private organization. Each alliance must operate under supervision of an 11-member alliance board of directors. The bill provides for terms and qualifications of alliance board members and places those members under the same financial interest restrictions as apply to members of the State Board (as listed in the second paragraph of this summary). Alliance board members and employees and agents are immune from liability for action they take in performing their official duties. The bill lists a number of powers and duties for an alliance; as examples, an alliance may enter into contracts with accountable health carriers to provide qualified health care plans for alliance members; enter into contracts with small employers; establish procedures for collection of premiums from small employers; provide small employers with information concerning health care plans offered by accountable health care carriers; and appoint an executive director (who may employ other staff) to serve as the alliance's chief operating officer.

By July of 1997, the State Board must establish a process by which a carrier is designated as an "accountable health carrier." In order to be eligible for such designation, the carrier must demonstrate a number of operating characteristics to the board (such as being licensed and in good

Legislative Update, February 28, 1995

standing with the Department of Insurance; being able to pay for appropriate level and type of health care services; and ability to monitor and evaluate the quality and cost-effectiveness of care). The bill also imposes a number of obligations on each accountable health carrier; as examples, each carrier must offer qualified health care plans and must not deny, limit or condition coverage under these plans because of health status, claims experience, etc. of an insurable employee or dependent. Additionally, the carrier must renew each qualified health care plan with respect to a member small employer except in limited circumstances (such as if the employer fails to pay the required premiums or if the employer, employer enrollee or dependent of the employer commits fraud or material misrepresentation). Carriers may terminate a contract with an alliance upon giving advance notice to the alliance and board and to enrollees of the carrier's health care plan. Each carrier also must offer an open enrollment period to small employers at the anniversary date of the small employer's qualified health plan; however, a carrier is not required to offer coverage or accept enrollments in certain instances (such as if acceptance of applications would place the carrier in a financially-impaired condition). The bill lists a procedure for payment of premiums by small employers and their enrollees in these alliances.

The bill also provides for marketing of these health plans. Each alliance must make available to member small employers marketing materials which summarize the plans, rates, costs and accreditation information that accountable health carriers offer through the alliance. Carriers, their agents, or insurance agents may not engage in any marketing activity which would discourage small employers or eligible employees from enrolling in any carrier because of their health status or claim experience. The Department of Insurance must take action against carriers who violate these marketing requirements.

The State Board also must establish a payment mechanism to adjust for the amount of risk covered by each qualified health care plan offered by a carrier, with risk adjustment based on prospectively determined factors that predict utilization of health care services. Annually, the Board must establish a factor that represents the difference between average risk of persons covered through the alliance and the risk covered by each carrier through the alliance. The board also may develop a list of a limited number of high cost diagnoses.

The bill establishes a State Health Plan Purchasing Alliance Fund within the State Treasurer's Office, with the fund to be placed in an interest-bearing account. Any interest or other income derived from the Fund must be credited to the Fund, and all money credited to the Fund must be used as set forth by the Board.

Finally, for member small employers not covered by federal Public Law 100-647, enrollees losing their coverage because of job termination must be offered the option of continuing health care coverage for 1 year, provided the enrollee pays the entire required premium charged to the enrollee's former employer and remains a South Carolina resident.

Legislative Update, February 28, 1995

Certain Deeds Must Include Tax Map Number (S. 383, Sen. McConnell).

This bill requires each deed conveying an interest in land executed after the effective date of these provisions to include the tax map number of the subject property. No clerk of court or register of mesne conveyance may record any such deed without that tax map number, although recording may occur if the tax map number for that deed was not available. The bill specifies that this requirement is for regulatory purposes only and does not affect the legality, force, effect or record notice of any instrument recorded in violation of these provisions.

MEDICAL, MILITARY, PUBLIC AND MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

Eligibility for Certain Dental Treatment (H. 3676, Rep. Trotter).

Under current law, in school settings, only students identified as "dentally indigent" are eligible to have a sealant of prophylaxis placed or provided on them by dental hygienists (with "dentally indigent" here meaning students eligible for Medicaid and/or who are on or eligible for free or reduced lunch programs). If this bill is adopted, however, any student with unmet oral needs may have a sealant applied or a prophylaxis performed with the written permission of the student's parent or guardian.

Filing of Allegations of Building, Housing and Other Code Violations

(H. 3677, Rep. Davenport). This bill allows a person to file an allegation of a code violation (i.e., violation of building, housing, electrical, plumbing or gas codes) with the chief administrative officer of a municipality or county. If the matter is not resolved within 15 working days, then the allegation may be filed with the South Carolina Building Code Council for resolution. The council is empowered to investigate the allegation and take any action it deems appropriate, including levying a fine or revoking a license. Additionally, if the council finds an allegation frivolous, it may assess the person who made the allegation a fee for any costs incurred in processing that allegation.

DHEC To Study Whether Specific Licensing Criteria Is Needed for Facilities Providing Care Units and Other Programs for Alzheimer's Patients (S. 329, Sen. Giese).

This joint resolution directs the Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) to study whether there is a need for specific licensing criteria for facilities which provide care units and other specialized programs for Alzheimer's patients and related disorders. DHEC, in conducting this study, must consult with the Alzheimer's Disease and Related Disorders Resource Coordination Center, Division on Aging of the Governor's Office, and representatives of homes for the aging and the nursing home industry. DHEC must submit a report with findings and recommendations to the Joint Legislative Committee on Aging by the end of 1995.

WAYS AND MEANS

State Property Tax Credit Fund (H. 3651, Rep. H. Brown). This bill is designed to eliminate property taxes levied for operating purposes on owner-occupied residences. Under these provisions, the General Assembly, on an annual basis, must appropriate \$200 million in the annual general appropriations act into a State Property Tax Relief Fund. This \$200 million annual appropriation first applies to the next fiscal year (July 1, 1995 through June 30, 1996), and this Fund is to be used to provide partial homestead property tax relief. Beginning in fiscal years after June of 1996, the General Assembly, in addition to this \$200 million annual appropriation, must appropriate one-half of estimated recurring revenues expected for the fiscal year until the complete phase-out of residential property taxes (although residences will still be liable for levies for bonded indebtedness). For the 1995 tax year, the General Assembly would provide a homestead exemption of at least \$28,500, with additional homestead exemptions provided until the Property Tax Relief Fund is fully funded, at which time all owner-occupied residential property would be exempt from property taxes except those levied for bonded indebtedness. Counties and municipalities must be reimbursed for this property tax exemption. Owner-occupied residential property exempt from property taxation under these provisions would still be considered taxable property for purposes of computing the "index of taxpaying ability" (for education funding). This property tax exemption is in addition to the current \$20,000 homestead exemption.

The bill also requires each county or the State, once every 3rd year, to appraise and equalize properties under its jurisdiction, and upon completion of the program, each taxpayer must be notified of any change in value or classification. The county and the State are given 1 year to resolve appeals in value or classification.

The bill also limits, beginning in Fiscal Year 1996-1997, increases in total spending by counties, municipalities, county tax districts, special purpose or public service districts to the rate of inflation (i.e., increase in the consumer price index for the calendar year preceding the fiscal year). However, this limitation does not apply under certain conditions, such as spending of fee revenues generated by facilities which charge admission or fees and when additional spending is approved by the electorate of the entity. The bill also limits increases in total revenues of a school district from property taxes levied for operating purposes, such that these revenues may not grow by more than the Education Finance Act inflation factor, except in certain circumstances (for instance, if additional revenues are necessary to comply with federal, state or other mandates or if additional revenues are approved by the entity's voters). If this limit on increased in school district revenue is insufficient to permit a district to meet its maintenance of effort requirement (i.e., per pupil financial effort) required under state law, then the district may raise additional revenues from property taxes to meet this requirement.

Legislative Update, February 28, 1995

These provisions also require counties, municipalities, special purpose and public service districts to provide public notice (via advertising in a local newspaper) before adoption of the entity's budget for the next fiscal year, with the notice informing citizens of a public hearing giving them opportunity to express concerns and comments with regard to the budget. Among other things, the notice must list the proposed or estimated percentage change in operating budgets between the current fiscal year and the proposed budget; proposed total projected revenues of all property taxes for the proposed budget; and any new fees or taxes which would affect more than 5 percent of the total proposed budget. This notice requirement applies to preparation of the annual budget and supplemental appropriations. These entities also must provide notice when they determine they require a greater tax hike after adoption of the budget or during the current fiscal year.

Property Tax on Private Aircraft (H. 3667, Rep. Huff). This bill allows a private aircraft hangered in a jurisdiction in South Carolina other than where the owner resides or is situated to be taxed, upon choice of the owner, in the jurisdiction where that aircraft is hangered. The owner may make this choice by filing 2 written notices---1 with the auditor of the county where the aircraft is hangered and 1 with the auditor of the county where the owner resides or is situated. If adopted, these provisions would apply to property tax years beginning after 1995.

Sales Tax on Boats and Motors Purchased by Out-of-State Residents (H. 3671, Rep. Askins). This bill provides that the sales tax imposed on out-of-state residents who purchase a boat or motor in South Carolina and will have that item registered and licensed in their home state is the lesser of the sales tax of his state of residence or the South Carolina sales tax.

Gift of Life Organ and Tissue Procurement Act of 1995 (H. 3689, Rep. Byrd). This bill establishes the Gift of Life Trust Fund, an eleemosynary corporation, whose resources must be used to provide organ and tissue education (such as public campaigns and financial assistance to transplant recipients who lack money to procure anti-rejection medications). This fund may accept gifts, grants, etc. from any source and must supplement and augment services provided by state agencies but not take the place of those services. This Fund is administered by a board of directors of 15 persons, appointed by the governor. Of the 15 members, 1 must be a representative from a South Carolina certified organ procurement organization; 1 must be a representative from a South Carolina tissue procurement organization; 1 must be a representative from a South Carolina eye bank; 6 must represent organ, tissue and eye recipients, their families and families of donors; 4 must be representatives from regional trauma centers; and 2 would serve ex-officio (the Directors of the Departments of Revenue and Taxation/Health and Environmental Control or their designees). The board is required to develop and implement organ and tissue donation, educational programs, and campaigns; monitor the incidence of organ and tissue donation in South Carolina; make policy recommendations for promotion of these donations; and evaluate applications for and award financial assistance to organ and tissue recipients for anti-rejection medications.

Legislative Update, February 28, 1995

The bill provides for staffing and organization of the board and for expenditure of money credited to this trust fund. No more than 20 percent of the Fund may be spent for administrative purposes (such as personnel and board expenses); 25 percent must be used to develop and promote organ and tissue donor public awareness educational programs; 10 percent must be transferred to the State Department of Education for implementation of organ and tissue donation awareness programs in the state's primary and secondary schools; 2.5 percent (two and a half percent) must be transferred each to the Medical University of South Carolina and to the University of South Carolina School of Medicine to incorporate organ and tissue donation into those school's curriculum; 35 percent must be expended to provide financial assistance to transplant recipients who are financially unable to pay for their anti-rejection medications; and 5 percent must be placed in a reserve fund, in an interest-bearing account. No withdrawals can be made from the reserve fund until its minimum balance reaches \$100,000. The bill provides for use of the reserve fund and lists financial information a transplant recipient must disclose in order to seek financial assistance from the Trust Fund.

The bill allows persons required to file a South Carolina income tax return or those obtaining or renewing a driver's license, identification card, issuance of a vehicle title/transfer of title, or issuance, renewal of a license plate, to make a contribution to the Gift of Life Trust Fund, with the cost added to the person's income tax liability (or subtracted from his refund) or to the cost of the driver's license, title, etc.

The bill also contains a number of provisions pertaining to records of donations and consent for such donations. An individual's desire to make an anatomical gift must be placed in the data base of the Department of Revenue and Taxation, with such information to be provided upon request of a law enforcement officer, emergency medical personnel, or hospital personnel. Minors who are age 16 or 17 may be donors if parental or guardian consent is given. Requirements for authorization of donation of a part of a decedent's body by a family member, etc. are listed (for example, the person authorizing the donation must receive counseling from a representative or an organ or tissue procurement agency), and an organ donation made by a person before death takes precedence over wishes of the surviving family. Each hospital, in consultation with the hospital medical staff and the procurement agencies, must establish a policy for identification of potential organ and tissue donors, with the policy requiring a hospital, at or near time of death of each individual, to contact the South Carolina Donor Network to determine the individual's suitability for organ, tissue and eye donation. If the donor network determines that the patient is a suitable candidate for anatomical donation, then family members and others authorized to donate must be informed of this option. DHEC (Department of Health and Environmental Control), in conjunction with the Donor Network, must annually review death records at hospitals to determine hospital compliance with these organ and tissue donation provisions. The bill also lists certification or other requirements organ procurement agencies, tissue procurement agencies and eye banks must

Legislative Update, February 28, 1995

meet in order to engage in their respective activities (for example, only a Health Care Financing Administration-certified organ procurement agency that is a member of and abides by the rules/regulations of the United Network for Organ Sharing may receive potential organ donor referrals and organ donations. Medical records of patients who die in hospitals must include whether a family was offered the opportunity to make an anatomical donation and documentation of any organs and tissues removed from the donor's body for transplantation or research purposes.

The bill also prohibits body parts removed from a body during an autopsy or postmortem examination from being used for organ or tissue donation and transplantation, or for research purposes, unless prior consent had been obtained from the decedent or consent is given by a person (such as a family member) authorized to do so. Identities of organ or tissue donors and recipients cannot be released without written consent of both the recipient and next-of-kin of the decedent.

Payment of Retirement Benefits on Death of Member or Beneficiary of Judicial Retirement System (S. 126, Sen. Land). Under current law, the surviving spouse of a member of the state's retirement system for judges and solicitors is eligible for these retirement benefits until her death or remarriage. This bill would delete the provision terminating these benefits at the time of the spouse's remarriage.

Property Tax Exemptions for Surviving Spouses of Law Enforcement Officers Killed in the Line of Duty (S. 273, Sen. Richter). Current law provides a property tax exemption for the surviving spouse of a serviceman who was killed in action in the line of duty. This bill would extend that property tax exemption to the surviving spouse of a law enforcement officer who was killed in action in the line of duty.

Retirement Benefits for Judges and Solicitors (S. 368, Sen. Land). This bill allows former members of the General Assembly who currently serve as judges or solicitors, are members of the Retirement System for Judges and Solicitors, and are at least age 65 and eligible, to receive retirement benefits from the General Assembly's retirement system, upon written notification to the Budget and Control Board.

Retirement Service Credit for Former Member of Municipal governing Body (S. 369, Sen. McGill). This bill allows a former member of a governing body of a municipality which is not a member of the State Retirement System, but who is currently covered by the system under another employer and who is a contributing member, to establish prior service credit for service with the municipal governing body in the same manner as such service is established for federal civilian service. The bill also specifies that payment of a salary to a former member of a municipal governing body is not a requirement for eligibility under these provisions.

Temporary Property Tax Exemption for New Corporate Headquarters and Office Facilities (S. 533, Senate Finance Committee). This bill allows a

Legislative Update, February 28, 1995

municipal governing body, by ordinance, to exempt from municipal property taxes for a maximum of 5 years property located in the municipality receiving the 5-year exemption from county property taxes as a new corporate headquarters, corporate office facility, distribution facility, a facility of a new enterprise engaged in research and development, and additions to such facilities and offices. These provisions are effective upon ratification of the constitutional amendment (summarized below in S. 534) authorizing this exemption from municipal property taxes.

Constitutional Amendment To Exempt New Corporate Headquarters and Office Facilities from Municipal Property Taxes (S. 534, Senate Finance Committee). This bill ratifies a constitutional amendment adopted by South Carolina voters in the November 8, 1994 general election which allows a municipal governing body, by ordinance, to exempt from municipal property taxes for up to 5 years all new corporate headquarters, corporate office facilities, distribution facilities, facilities of new enterprises engaged in research and development activities, and additions to these offices/facilities which are located in the municipality.

WITHOUT REFERENCE

Temporary Suspension of Limits on General Fund Appropriations (H. 3647, House Ways and Means Committee). In 1993, the General Assembly passed the "Carnell-Felder" Act, which prohibits appropriations in the general appropriations act from exceeding the "base revenue estimate" (calculated as the lesser of [1] recurring general revenues collected in the previous fiscal year, recurring general fund enhancements, and 75 percent of annual estimated general fund revenue growth, or [2] the general fund revenue estimate of the Board of Economic Advisors). This bill would suspend the provisions of "Carnell-Felder" beginning with appropriations for the upcoming fiscal year (July 1, 1995 through June 30, 1996). Additional revenues available for appropriation because of this suspension must be used to provide property tax relief for owner-occupied residential property, until the General Assembly has provided recurring revenue sources for the State Property Tax Relief Fund sufficient to replace property tax revenues on owner-occupied residential property (excluding debt service and millage levied to fund lease-purchase agreements for capital construction). The "Carnell-Felder" spending limitation must be reinstated once recurring revenues are available for full funding of this property tax relief fund.

Counties May Establish Transportation Authorities for Purposes of Road Construction and Other Road Activities (H. 3666, House Education and Public Works Committee). This bill provides an alternative way for financing new roads, bridges and other transportation-related improvements, allowing counties to impose an additional sales tax or tolls for such purpose. These provisions supplement already-existing methods for financing highway and bridge projects, such as the State Highway Bond Act and State Turnpike Bond Act.

Legislative Update, February 28, 1995

Under these provisions, each county, by ordinance, may establish a transportation authority, whose board has all the rights and powers of a public body, including, as examples, acquisition and disposal of property, exercise of eminent domain, and borrowing money. Members of the authority board must be appointed by the county governing body; however, if a county enters into an arrangement with 1 or more other governmental entities and the parties choose to form an authority for such purpose, then these other entities also must be represented on the board. A county may enter into an authority or other intergovernmental agreement with other counties only if approved in referendums in each of the participating counties.

In order to fund transportation improvements under these provisions, counties may impose either an additional 1 percent sales and use tax or may impose tolls on the transportation project; however, counties may not impose both at the same time. If imposing the additional tax, the county governing body may pass an ordinance imposing such, subject to approval in a public referendum. The ordinance must specify the project for which the tax proceeds are to be used, which may include projects located inside and/or outside the county; the maximum time (not exceeding 25 years or the length of payment for the project, whichever is shorter) for which the tax may be imposed; and the estimated capital cost of the project to be funded in whole or in part from the tax proceeds and the principal amount of bonds to be supported by the tax. Upon receipt of the ordinance, the county election commission must conduct a referendum on imposing the additional sales tax. If the ordinance is received prior to January 1, 1996, the referendum must be held the first Tuesday occurring 60 days after the election commission receives the ordinance, but if the ordinance is received on or after January 1, 1996, then the referendum can only be held at the general election. The referendum also must include a question on authorization of general obligation bonds, so that revenues from the tax may be pledged to repay the bonds. The county may issue bonds to fund the project's expenses if voters approve such bonds, and if the additional tax is approved by voters, then it takes effect the first day of the month occurring 180 days after the date of the referendum. This additional tax would not apply, however, to items (such as motor vehicles) subject to the \$300 sales tax cap nor to food purchased with USDA food stamps. Revenues from this additional tax are to be remitted to the State Treasurer, credited to a separate fund (apart from the State's General Fund) and distributed (with any earned interest) on a quarterly basis to the county where the tax is imposed. The tax terminates (whichever comes earlier) on the final day of the maximum time specified for the imposition or the end of the calendar month during which the Department of Revenue and Taxation determines that the tax has raised sufficient revenues to fund the cost of the project(s) or the cost to amortize debts related to the projects.

As noted earlier, the county instead may agree to use tolls to finance transportation improvements. The county governing body may pass an ordinance allowing an authority (subject to public referendum) to impose tolls for such purpose. The ordinance must specify the purpose for which the toll revenues are to be used; the maximum time (not exceeding 25 years) for which

Legislative Update, February 28, 1995

the tolls may be imposed; and the maximum cost of the project or facilities to be funded in whole or part by toll revenues and the principal amount of bonds to be supported by the tolls. The county election commission must conduct a referendum on imposing the tolls on the first Tuesday occurring 60 days after the commission receives the ordinance. If the referendum is not approved, then the question of imposing tolls cannot be voted on in a referendum for another 12 months. When tolls are imposed for more than 1 purpose, the jurisdiction's governing body (which authorized the referendum) must determine priority for the expenditure of net proceeds of the tolls. Tolls terminate on the earlier of the maximum time specified for the imposition or the end of the calendar month during which the authority determines that the tolls have raised sufficient revenues to fund the cost of the project(s) or the cost to amortize all debts related to the projects. If tolls are approved by referendum and the authority enters into a contractual agreement with the Department of Transportation relating to turnpike facilities, then the authority may construct, operate, etc. designated highways, bridges, etc. as "turnpike facilities" as part of the state highway system or any federal aid system when it is determined that actual or potential traffic conditions justify these facilities. Under such partnership agreement, the authority may use funds available for maintenance of the state highway system for maintenance of a turnpike facility financed pursuant to this act. In designating, constructing, etc. turnpike facilities, the authority can exercise such authorizations as generally are granted to the Department of Transportation by statutory law. The authority may issue toll revenue bonds in a principal amount not exceeding the amount authorized in the referendum to allow the authority to impose tolls to provide all or a portion of the cost of these facilities, and maintenance of the toll road, following its adoption of a resolution setting forth certain information (such as the toll facility proposed to be constructed, a table showing estimated annual principal and interest requirements for the proposed toll revenue bonds, etc.). Additionally, in connection with these toll facilities, the authority, among other things, may revise and collect tolls for transit over each turnpike facility constructed by it and control access to turnpike facilities.

Finally, the bill prohibits the Department of Transportation from designating as a turnpike facility any highway, road, bridge or other transportation facility funded in whole or in part by the additional local sales and use tax listed under this act.

Legislative Update, February 28, 1995

Index of Bills Profiled in This Year's Update

To help readers look up bills introduced the first 6 weeks of the 1995 session (between January 10 and February 16) and featured in the Update, listed below is an index of bills profiled in the first 6 issues of editions of the 1995 Update (i.e. in the Updates beginning January 17 and ending February 21). The bills are listed under broad topics, with the bill number, subject, and the date/page in the Update when the measure was introduced listed. Some bills are listed more than once because they fall under several categories; for example, a bill requiring installation of safety belts on school buses can be found both under "Education" and "Motor Vehicles".

Each bill listed here is printed in a manner which indicates its status. When a bill is listed in regular print, this means the bill either is in committee or currently on the House Calendar (with the overwhelming number of bills so printed still in committee). Bills printed in **bold** indicate that the bill has received third reading (i.e., final passage) in the House during the session's first 7 weeks. Bills printed in *italics* (i.e., slanted letters) indicate measures which have been tabled in committee this year. The status of these bills is current as of Monday, February 27.

ABORTION

H. 3471---No use of state funds to pay for (February 7, p. 25)

AGING/ELDERLY

H. 3061---Free use of state parks (January 17, p. 5)
H. 3190---Advisory Council on Aging (January 17, p. 54)
H. 3206---Division on Aging, Info. to Gen. Assembly (January 17, p. 55)
S. 330---Division on Aging, Info. to Gen. Assembly (February 21, p. 22)

AGRICULTURE

H. 3379---Payment for purchase of tobacco products (January 31, p. 17)
H. 3446---Location of agricultural facilities (February 7, p. 5)
H. 3452---Authority of Livestock-Poultry Commission (February 7, p. 6)
H. 3453---Penalties, laws of State Crop Pest Comm. (February 7, p. 6)
H. 3487---Home-grown tea state hospitality beverage (February 7, p. 26)

Legislative Update, February 28, 1995

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES, PERMITS, ETC.

H. 3317---Consumption regulated by General Assembly	(January 24, p. 26)
H. 3318---Elimination of minibottle	(January 24, p. 26)
H. 3372---Regulation of sale of beer by the keg	(January 31, p. 16)
H. 3384---Location for selling alcoholic beverages	(January 31, p. 17)
H. 3543---Appropriations for alcohol rehab. facility	(February 14, p. 21)
H. 3567---Issuance of permits, 3rd degree kinship	(February 14, p. 18)
H. 3570---Alcoholic beverage permits	(February 14, p. 18)
H. 3628---Committee to study liquor by the drink	(February 21, p. 12)

ANIMALS

H. 3039---Statewide animal control	(January 17, p. 4)
H. 3073---Voluntary inspection of certain birds	(January 17, p. 5)
H. 3199---Commission on Sporting Dogs and Field Trials	(January 17, p. 7)
H. 3373---Distribution of fines, cruelty to animals	(January 31, p. 4)
H. 3447---Restraint of dangerous animals	(February 7, p. 5)
H. 3526---Bird sanctuary in Greenville County	(February 14, p. 4)

APPROPRIATIONS/BUDGET

H. 3361---Supplemental appropriations	(January 31, p. 23)
H. 3416---Medical schools, information to report	(February 7, p. 25)
H. 3543---Supple. appro., alcohol & drug abuse	(February 14, p. 21)
H. 3556---Local govt. public hearings before budget	(February 14, p. 19)

BANKS AND BANKING

H. 3043---Community Reinvestment Act	(January 17, p. 47)
H. 3153---Investment in real estate mortgages	(January 17, p. 49)
H. 3378---Must observe Good Friday as holiday	(January 31, p. 17)
H. 3443---Investment in real estate mortgages	(February 7, p. 26)
H. 3496---Procedures for copying bank records	(February 7, p. 20)
H. 3560---Not required to publish certain reports	(February 14, p. 15)

BUSINESSES AND CORPORATIONS

H. 3024---Service stations must provide restrooms	(January 17, p. 45)
H. 3041---Out of state contractors, taxes on	(January 17, p. 46)
H. 3045---Methanol labeling, fuel oil	(January 17, p. 47)
H. 3046---Contractors, affidavit of financial cond.	(January 17, p. 47)
H. 3094---S.C. Business Corporation Act	(January 17, p. 28)

Legislative Update, February 28, 1995

H. 3106---Day care centers, zoning conformance	(January 17, p. 52)
H. 3109---No long distance charges, certain calls	(January 17, p. 48)
H. 3186---Evictions from mobile homes	(January 17, p. 49)
H. 3236---Leave time for school conferences	(January 17, p. 50)
H. 3243---Subcontractor, reclaiming of materials	(January 17, p. 43)
H. 3272--- <i>Assistance to minority business</i>	(January 24, p. 20)
H. 3299---Extension of Targeted Jobs Tax Credit	(January 24, p. 25)
H. 3333---Regulation of businesses cashing checks	(January 24, p. 20)
H. 3379---Sales of tobacco products	(January 31, p. 17)
H. 3384---Location if selling alcoholic liquors	(January 31, p. 17)
H. 3408---No smoking in barber shops or beauty salons	(January 31, p. 4)
H. 3455---Pawnbrokers, purchasing requirements	(February 7, p. 20)
H. 3456---Pawnbrokers, return of items	(February 7, p. 20)
H. 3472---New service stations must provide restrooms	(February 7, p. 20)
H. 3534---Enterprise Zone Act of 1995	(February 14, p. 20)
H. 3548---Acknowledgments for recording of deeds	(February 14, p. 12)
H. 3557---Civic organ., filing with Sec. of State	(February 14, p. 15)
H. 3582---Requirements for liens	(February 21, p. 18)
S. 312---"Trademark" includes Olympic symbols	(February 14, p. 19)

CONFEDERATE FLAG

H. 3129---Legislative declaration of removal	(January 17, p. 33)
H. 3168---Referendum on flying of flag	(January 17, p. 33)
H. 3304---Referendum on flying of flag	(January 24, p. 15)

CONSUMER AFFAIRS

H. 3030---Apartment renters, access to television	(January 17, p. 45)
H. 3032---Information must be reported accurately	(January 17, p. 46)
H. 3053---Credit card number, copying restricted	(January 17, p. 20)
H. 3071---Report of delinquent child support	(January 17, p. 22)
H. 3086---Restitution for fraudulent checks	(January 17, p. 27)
H. 3110---Mobile home sales, requirements	(January 17, p. 48)
H. 3117---Automobile leases, tax requirements	(January 17, p. 48)
H. 3208---Consumer Adv. Boards, Dept. Disabilities	(January 17, p. 55)
H. 3333---Licensing of businesses cashing checks	(January 24, p. 20)
H. 3419---Increased service fees, certain checks	(February 7, p. 10)
H. 3486---Drawing of checks, preexisting debts	(February 7, p. 17)
H. 3552---Motor Vehicle Damage Disclosure Act	(February 14, p. 12)
H. 3554---Refunds for overcharges from use of scanners	(February 14, p. 15)
H. 3606---Vacation time sharing ownership plans	(February 21, p. 10)

Legislative Update, February 28, 1995

CORRECTIONS

- H. 3154---Prisoners cannot have exercise equipment (January 17, p. 53)
H. 3403---Reserve officer detention program (January 31, p. 18)

CRIMES AND CRIMINAL OFFENSES

- H. 3004---Life without parole for certain offenses (January 17, p. 15)
H. 3019---Unlawful alteration of driver's license (January 17, p. 17)
H. 3020---Threats against public/school officials (January 17, p. 17)
H. 3037---Offense of child endangerment (January 17, p. 19)
H. 3044---Misuse of public funds or property (January 17, p. 19)
H. 3053---Copying of credit card number prohibited (January 17, p. 20)
H. 3068---Lost or stolen pistols must be reported (January 17, p. 21)
H. 3083---Felons ineligible for public office (January 17, p. 27)
H. 3086---Restitution for fraudulent checks (January 17, p. 27)
H. 3096---Homicide by child abuse a violent crime (January 17, p. 29)
H. 3097---Murder, life without parole (January 17, p. 29)
H. 3098---Life without parole for more offenses (January 17, p. 29)
H. 3159---Criminal sexual conduct (January 17, p. 36)
H. 3166---Truth-in-sentencing (January 17, p. 37)
H. 3172---Higher penalties, leaving accident scene (January 17, p. 40)
H. 3175---Possession of weapon during violent crime (January 17, p. 41)
H. 3200---Hollow point bullets prohibited (January 17, p. 41)
H. 3229---Unlawful to solicit minor to commit crime (January 17, p. 42)
H. 3233---No excessive noise from sound systems (January 17, p. 42)
H. 3238---Truth-in-sentencing (January 17, p. 37)
H. 3252---Hindering exit from buildings in fires (January 17, p. 45)
H. 3292---Offense of child endangerment (January 24, p. 11)
H. 3294---"Violent Crime" includes harm from DUI (January 24, p. 12)
H. 3300---Public notification of sex offenders (January 24, p. 14)
H. 3302---Fraudulent acquisition, public benefits (January 24, p. 15)
H. 3309---Offense of simple trespass (January 24, p. 16)
H. 3380---Commitment of status offenders (January 31, p. 15)
H. 3389---Commitment of status offenders (January 31, p. 15)
H. 3419---Service Fees, fraudulent checks (February 7, p. 10)
H. 3459---Harassment and stalking penalties (February 7, p. 11)
H. 3463---Persons who cannot serve on foster care bds. (February 7, p. 23)
H. 3480---Violent Crime includes assault & battery (February 7, p. 16)
H. 3483---Minors cannot use or possess tobacco (February 7, p. 16)
H. 3489---"Military firearm" excludes certain weapons (February 7, p. 17)
H. 3580---Racketeering (RICO) Act (February 21, p. 7)
H. 3595---No use of "Peeping Tom" devices (February 21, p. 10)
H. 3596---SLED must develop instant background check (February 21, p. 10)
S. 316---Penalties, intent to violate support order (February 7, p. 18)

Legislative Update, February 28, 1995

CULTURAL AFFAIRS

- H. 3219---Agricultural Heritage Preservation Program (January 17, p. 7)
H. 3220---Historic burial ground preservation (January 17, p. 70)

DISABLED/HANDICAPPED

- H. 3061---Free use of state parks (January 17, p. 5)
H. 3070---Prohibited from "traditional" classrooms (January 17, p. 9)
H. 3198---Handicapped parking spaces, penalties (January 17, p. 13)
H. 3208---Dept. of Disabilities, Consumer Adv. Boards (January 17, p. 55)
H. 3210---Support program, disabled individuals (January 17, p. 55)
H. 3211---Extended school year program (January 17, p. 13)
H. 3215---Dealer Plates/Vehicles for handicapped (January 17, p. 14)
H. 3250---Cause of action, inclusion of handicapped (January 17, p. 14)

DOMESTIC RELATIONS (DIVORCE, CHILD SUPPORT, ADOPTION, ETC.)

- H. 3060---Child adoption by non-residents (January 17, p. 51)
H. 3071---Delinquent child support, report to cons. agen. (January 17, p. 22)
H. 3072---Delinquent child support, denial of licenses (January 17, p. 22)
H. 3100---Release of paternity acknowledgment (January 17, p. 29)
H. 3101---Child support past age 18 required (January 17, p. 29)
H. 3103---DSS may pursue tax refunds/delinquent support (January 17, p. 30)
H. 3104---Income withholding for support orders (January 17, p. 30)
H. 3105---Clerk of court, assignment child support right (January 17, p. 30)
H. 3107---Retirement systems, alimony/property rights (January 17, p. 30)
H. 3114---Delinquent child support, denial of licenses (January 17, p. 22)
H. 3115---Parties in divorce, certain program req. (January 17, p. 31)
H. 3119---Employers must provide certain info. to DSS (January 17, p. 31)
H. 3126---Education program on divorce (January 17, p. 33)
H. 3163---Delinquent child support, denial of licenses (January 17, p. 22)
H. 3207---Placement, emotionally-disturbed children (January 17, p. 55)
H. 3214---Admissions to School for Deaf and Blind (January 17, p. 71)
H. 3228---Parental participation in child's school act. (January 17, p. 14)
H. 3241---Judge advocate, witness of adoption (January 17, p. 43)
H. 3244---Uniform Premarital Agreement Act (January 17, p. 43)
H. 3266---Parents, monetary benefits if child dies (January 24, p. 6)
H. 3282---Best interests of child, custody disputes (January 24, p. 10)
H. 3283---Accounting of child support expenditures (January 24, p. 10)
H. 3285---Family Court can order joint custody (January 24, p. 11)
H. 3286---Family Court may order any visitation (January 24, p. 11)
H. 3310---Payment for support or treatment of child (January 24, p. 16)
H. 3319---Arrearage, child support payments (January 24, p. 17)
H. 3382---Marriage applicants, testing for disease (January 31, p. 18)
H. 3385---Apportionment of marital property (January 31, p. 15)

Legislative Update, February 28, 1995

H. 3386---Custodial parent, move of	(January 31, p. 16)
H. 3425---No counterclaims, child support modification	(February 7, p. 10)
H. 3463---Persons banned from foster care review bds.	(February 7, p. 23)
H. 3469---Marriage license, testing for disease	(February 7, p. 24)
H. 3470---No foster care placements with homosexuals	(February 7, p. 24)
H. 3474---Marital property, defined for apportionment	(February 7, p. 14)
H. 3504---Indigent defense in child delinquency hear.	(February 14, p. 9)
S. 316---Removal of child, violation of support order	(February 7, p. 18)

DRIVER'S LICENSES/DRIVER EDUCATION, ETC.

H. 3019---Increased penalties for unlawful use	(January 17, p. 17)
H. 3112---Lower DUI Percentages, guilt, etc.	(January 17, p. 30)
H. 3124---Mandatory Driver Training Course	(January 17, p. 10)
H. 3138---Removal of points from driver's license	(January 17, p. 49)
H. 3150---Suspension if in pretrial intervention prog.	(January 17, p. 36)
H. 3328---Higher age to obtain driver's permit	(January 24, p. 5)

DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE (DUI)

H. 3112---Lower percentages for DUI presumptions	(January 17, p. 30)
--	---------------------

EDUCATION/SCHOOLS

H. 3014---School buses must have safety belts	(January 17, p. 8)
H. 3020---Threats against public school officials	(January 17, p. 17)
H. 3055---Credit for courses in sign language	(January 17, p. 8)
H. 3063---Parental involvement in schools	(January 17, p. 9)
H. 3064---Private school buses, safety standards	(January 17, p. 9)
H. 3065---Funding for certain higher ed. inst. reduced	(January 17, p. 63)
H. 3066--- <i>Basic Skills Test, number of times taken</i>	(January 17, p. 9)
H. 3070---Students with disabilities, prohibition	(January 17, p. 9)
H. 3087---Post-secondary education expense program	(January 17, p. 63)
H. 3113---Religious Rights of students	(January 17, p. 10)
H. 3133---State Superintendent to be appointed	(January 17, p. 34)
H. 3134---State Superintendent to be appointed	(January 17, p. 34)
H. 3145---Florence-Darlington Tech. College Bldg.	(January 17, p. 11)
H. 3148--- Membership of School for Deaf and Blind	(January 17, p. 11)
H. 3155---Florence-Darlington Tech. College Bldg.	(January 17, p. 12)
H. 3159---Criminal sexual conduct, school employees	(January 17, p. 36)
H. 3162---Appropriations, school bus drivers	(January 17, p. 68)
H. 3173---Voluntary silent prayer	(January 17, p. 12)
H. 3178--- Minute of mandatory silence	(January 17, p. 13)
H. 3183---State Superintendent to be appointed	(January 17, p. 35)
H. 3184---State Superintendent to be appointed	(January 17, p. 34)

Legislative Update, February 28, 1995

H. 3203---Orientation for school board trustees	(January 17, p. 13)
H. 3211---Extended school year program/disabilities	(January 17, p. 13)
H. 3228---Participation of parents/school activities	(January 17, p. 14)
H. 3236---Leave time for school conferences	(January 17, p. 50)
H. 3239---Full day kindergarten programs	(January 17, p. 14)
H. 3250---Cause of action, inclusion of disabled	(January 17, p. 14)
H. 3302---Fraudulent acquisition of public funds	(January 24, p. 15)
H. 3303---Student-initiated voluntary prayer	(January 24, p. 3)
H. 3324---Compile list of burdensome regulations	(January 24, p. 5)
H. 3346---South Carolina Tuition Payment Plan	(January 31, p. 20)
H. 3388---South Carolina charter schools act	(January 31, p. 5)
H. 3462---Teaching of biological origins	(February 7, p. 7)
H. 3464---Purpose, Comp. Health Education Program	(February 7, p. 7)
H. 3465---Posting of certain historical, etc. items	(February 7, p. 7)
H. 3466---No teaching of "New Age" philosophies	(February 7, p. 8)
H. 3467---Home school students, participation rights	(February 7, p. 8)
H. 3473---New school buses, safety belts required	(February 7, p. 8)
H. 3477---Exemption from teacher cert. renewal req.	(February 7, p. 9)
H. 3479---Development of Minimum Salary Schedule	(February 7, p. 25)
H. 3482---Excusal from class for religious instruction	(February 7, p. 9)
H. 3528---Larger size, Spartanburg Comm. Higher Ed.	(February 14, p. 23)
H. 3530---1st, 2nd year Spanish must be offered	(February 14, p. 5)
H. 3531---Special ed. students, transition plan	(February 14, p. 5)
H. 3544---More math, science needed to graduate	(February 14, p. 6)
H. 3547---Enrollment in kindergarten and 1st grade	(February 14, p. 6)
H. 3550---Schoolhouse Safety Alliance Act of 1995	(February 14, p. 6)
H. 3551---Special ed. students, credit in assist, tech.	(February 14, p. 8)
H. 3584---Non-partisan election of school boards	(February 21, p. 4)
H. 3601---School boards, may set uniform policy	(February 21, p. 5)
H. 3607---Revision of Commission on Higher Education	(February 21, p. 5)
H. 3615---Technical education, high school students	(February 21, p. 6)
H. 3616---Felony records of school employees	(February 21, p. 6)

ELECTIONS AND VOTER REGISTRATION

H. 3009---Size of judicial circuits for elections	(January 17, p. 16)
H. 3010---Vacancies in local elected offices	(January 17, p. 16)
H. 3033---Lower age to vote by absentee ballot	(January 17, p. 18)
H. 3047---Early voting by personal appearance	(January 17, p. 19)
H. 3077---Initiative Petition	(January 17, p. 24)
H. 3078---Nonpartisan election, county gov. bodies	(January 17, p. 25)
H. 3079---Nonpartisan election, county gov. bodies	(January 17, p. 26)
H. 3084---Nonpartisan election, county offices	(January 17, p. 27)
H. 3121---Adjutant General to be appointed	(January 17, p. 32)
H. 3122---Adjutant General to be appointed	(January 17, p. 33)
H. 3133---State Superint. of Educ. to be appointed	(January 17, p. 34)
H. 3134---State Superint. of Educ. to be appointed	(January 17, p. 34)
H. 3136---Joint election of governor/lt. governor	(January 17, p. 35)

Legislative Update, February 28, 1995

H. 3140---Mechanical voting models	(January 17, p. 36)
H. 3156---Joint election of governor/lt. governor	(January 17, p. 35)
H. 3179---Adjutant General to be appointed	(January 17, p. 33)
H. 3183---State Superint. of Educ. to be appointed	(January 17, p. 35)
H. 3184---State Superint. of Educ. to be appointed	(January 17, p. 34)
H. 3194---Conditions for absentee voting	(January 17, p. 41)
H. 3195---Voting precincts	(January 17, p. 41)
H. 3230---Election officials, no political campaigns	(January 17, p. 42)
H. 3245---Initiative Petition	(January 17, p. 44)
H. 3247--- <i>Consolidated primary ballot</i>	(January 17, p. 44)
H. 3248---Recall and removal of state/local officials	(January 17, p. 44)
H. 3249---Recall and removal of state/local officials	(January 17, p. 44)
H. 3311---Voter registration by mail	(January 24, p. 16)
H. 3312---Election appeals heard by admin. law judge	(January 24, p. 17)
H. 3314---State Election Commission, activities proh.	(January 24, p. 17)
H. 3338---Campaign practice restrictions	(January 24, p. 19)
H. 3461---No change in party affiliation during term	(February 7, p. 13)
H. 3490--- <i>South Carolina Truth to Voters Act</i>	(February 7, p. 17)
H. 3491---40% of vote required to avoid runoff	(February 7, p. 17)
H. 3513---Casting of write-in votes for president	(February 14, p. 9)
H. 3529---Candidates must verify residency	(February 14, p. 10)
H. 3546---Abolishment of Office of Secretary of State	(February 14, p. 12)
H. 3559---Compliance with federal "motor voter" act	(February 14, p. 13)
H. 3584---Non partisan election, school boards	(February 21, p. 4)

ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS (HAZARDOUS WASTE, CLEAN AIR, ETC.)

H. 3110---Mobile homes, env. regulations	(January 17, p. 48)
H. 3201---Revisions to Clean Indoor Air Act	(January 17, p. 7)
H. 3408---No smoking in barber shops or beauty salons	(January 31, p. 4)
H. 3418---Natural resources districts	(February 7, p. 4)
H. 3553---Transport of nuclear fuel, hazardous waste	(February 14, p. 4)
H. 3597---Permits to construct solid waste facilities	(February 21, p. 3)
H. 3624---S.C. Environmental Audit Act	(February 21, p. 3)

ETHICS

H. 3348---Use of position for financial gain	(January 31, p. 9)
H. 3417---Additional info., statements of eco. interest	(February 7, p. 9)
H. 3484---Legislative caucus includes freshman one	(February 7, p. 16)

GAMBLING AND LOTTERIES

H. 3007---Riverboat gambling	(January 17, p. 15)
H. 3008---Riverboat gambling/gambling commission	(January 17, p. 15)

Legislative Update, February 28, 1995

H. 3021---State lottery	(January 17, p. 17)
H. 3059---S.C. Gaming and Economic Development Act	(January 17, p. 59)
H. 3371---Location of Bingo Games	(January 31, p. 16)

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

H. 3048---Legislative caucus meetings open to public	(January 17, p. 56)
H. 3049---Black caucus staff director adm. to floor	(January 17, p. 57)
H. 3050---Summaries of bills and resolutions	(January 17, p. 57)
H. 3062---Cannot be elected to certain offices	(January 17, p. 21)
H. 3074---Two-thirds vote to impose new or more taxes	(January 17, p. 23)
H. 3076---Cannot meet between midnight and 8 a.m.	(January 17, p. 57)
H. 3083---Felons prohibited from serving in legislature	(January 17, p. 27)
H. 3091---Legislative caucus meetings open to public	(January 17, p. 28)
H. 3164---Later start to legislative session	(January 17, p. 36)
H. 3165---Earlier end to legislative session	(January 17, p. 37)
H. 3171---Earlier end to legislative session	(January 17, p. 37)
H. 3222---Supermajority to pass new taxes	(January 17, p. 57)
H. 3237---Screening of retired judges	(January 17, p. 42)
H. 3290---Cannot vote for oneself in certain cond.	(January 24, p. 11)
H. 3291---Legislative caucus meetings open to public	(January 24, p. 11)
H. 3325---Expulsion for conviction of certain crimes	(January 24, p. 18)
H. 3345---Cannot vote for oneself in certain cond.	(January 31, p. 9)
H. 3374---Cannot be elected to certain offices	(January 31, p. 14)
H. 3375---Must approve all regulations	(January 31, p. 14)
H. 3376---Regulations, must appt., etc. gov. body	(January 31, p. 15)
H. 3383---Delegation of disciplinary matters	(January 31, p. 15)
H. 3422---Longer lobbying restrictions	(February 7, p. 10)
H. 3451---Affirmative approval of regulations	(February 7, p. 11)
H. 3484---Legis. caucus includes freshman caucus	(February 7, p. 16)
H. 3516---Member must resign if seeking other office	(February 14, p. 10)
H. 3579---Must resign seat if seeking other office	(February 21, p. 7)
H. 3581---Submission of regulations to	(February 21, p. 8)
H. 3605---Cannot vote for himself, certain offices	(February 21, p. 10)
H. 3636---Restrictions on election to office	(February 21, p. 16)

HEALTH CARE/MEDICAL AFFAIRS

H. 3023---Organ and Tissue Donor Program	(January 17, p. 51)
H. 3027---Fee schedule, x-ray machines	(January 17, p. 51)
H. 3031---Required coverage for mammograms, etc.	(January 17, p. 46)
H. 3176---Accident scene, disposal of materials	(January 17, p. 53)
H. 3177---Accident scene, remaining materials	(January 17, p. 53)
H. 3182---Organ and tissue donations, consent	(January 17, p. 54)
H. 3189---Eldercare Trust Fund	(January 17, p. 54)
H. 3192---State Health Plan, impact of Alzheimer's	(January 17, p. 55)
H. 3193---Income tax credit, adult care programs	(January 17, p. 70)

Legislative Update, February 28, 1995

H. 3212---Alzheimer's Care, study of licensing	(January 17, p. 56)
H. 3269---Sharing of activities, nursing homes, etc.	(January 24, p. 23)
H. 3326---Individual medical accounts	(January 24, p. 26)
H. 3334---Permission for organ or tissue donation	(January 24, p. 23)
H. 3416---Medical schools, information to report	(February 7, p. 25)
H. 3439---Medical Radiation Health & Safety Act	(February 7, p. 22)
H. 3444---Revisions to Physical Fitness Services Act	(February 7, p. 23)
H. 3468---No dispersement of contraceptives to minors	(February 7, p. 24)
H. 3471---No state funds for abortions	(February 7, p. 25)
H. 3481---Homosexuals, drug users, no blood donations	(February 7, p. 16)
H. 3501---Referral of children, assistive tech.	(February 14, p. 19)
H. 3545---Charges for 911 emergency service	(February 14, p. 21)
H. 3583---Hospital Fair Pricing Act	(February 21, p. 21)
H. 3631---Hospital-based health care services	(February 21, p. 20)
S. 322---Qualifications of coroners	(February 7, p. 18)

HOLIDAYS

H. 3289---Martin Luther King Jr., mandatory holiday	(January 24, p. 25)
H. 3378---Good Friday, holiday for banks and S&Ls	(January 31, p. 17)

HUNTING/FISH AND GAME

H. 3125---No hunting within certain distance of roads	(January 17, p. 6)
H. 3196---Higher penalties for illegal hunting, etc.	(January 17, p. 6)
H. 3197---Issuance of licenses to Georgians	(January 17, p. 6)
H. 3413---Longer season for hunting rabbits	(February 7, p. 4)
H. 3448---Hunting of migratory waterfowl, Lake Murray	(February 7, p. 6)
H. 3527---Revised shad limits season	(February 14, p. 4)

INSURANCE (AUTO, HEALTH, WORKERS' COMP., ETC.)

H. 3040---Homeowners policy, cancellation of	(January 17, p. 46)
H. 3085---Impoundment of uninsured motor vehicles	(January 17, p. 48)
H. 3123---Confiscation of motor vehicle plates	(January 17, p. 48)
H. 3157---Motor vehicle safety responsibility act	(January 17, p. 49)
H. 3242---Legislative changes, more insurance co.	(January 17, p. 50)
H. 3321---Unfair insurance competition	(January 24, p. 20)
H. 3329--- <i>Prohibited workers' compensation payments</i>	(January 24, p. 20)
H. 3335---Optional writing of certain auto insurance	(January 24, p. 22)
H. 3337---Threshold levels, "chargeable" accidents	(January 24, p. 22)
H. 3367---Impoundment of uninsured motor vehicles	(January 31, p. 9)
H. 3387---Elimination of recoupment fee	(January 31, p. 17)
H. 3428---Unreasonable use of Reinsurance Facility	(February 7, p. 18)
H. 3429---Ceding of policies to Facility	(February 7, p. 18)

Legislative Update, February 28, 1995

H. 3440---Notice requirements for policy renewal	(February 7, p. 19)
H. 3518---Changes to Property/Casualty Assoc. Act	(February 14, p. 14)
H. 3536---Coverage of motor vehicle serv., work. comp.	(February 14, p. 15)
H. 3537---Notice requirements for policy renewal	(February 14, p. 15)
H. 3561---Temporary disability payments	(February 14, p. 16)
H. 3562---Presumption of disability, loss of back use	(February 14, p. 16)
H. 3563---"Mental illness", when accidental injury	(February 14, p. 17)
H. 3564---Workers' compensation reforms	(February 14, p. 17)
H. 3565---Reporting of workplace injuries, etc.	(February 14, p. 18)
H. 3599---Exemption from worker's comp. coverage	(February 21, p. 20)

JUDICIAL SYSTEM (JUDICIAL SELECTION, JURIES, TRIALS, ETC.)

H. 3009---Size of judicial circuits/elect solicitors	(January 17, p. 16)
H. 3017---Certain factors not a defense in crim. pro.	(January 17, p. 16)
H. 3018---Instructions for jurors in murder cases	(January 17, p. 16)
H. 3028---Members of judiciary subject to Ethics Act	(January 17, p. 18)
H. 3036---Restriction on Issuance of Bond	(January 17, p. 18)
H. 3054---Representation in magistrate's court	(January 17, p. 20)
H. 3056---Number of peremptory challenges equalized	(January 17, p. 20)
H. 3057---Jury lists to be drawn from registered voters	(January 17, p. 20)
H. 3058--- <i>10 votes needed to impose death penalty</i>	(January 17, p. 21)
H. 3067---Magistrates can serve past age 72	(January 17, p. 21)
H. 3069---No civil actions for crimes committed	(January 17, p. 21)
H. 3090---Fees collected by magistrates	(January 17, p. 28)
H. 3095--- <i>Minimum imprisonment for kidnapping</i>	(January 17, p. 28)
H. 3115---Family Court, orders for divorce action	(January 17, p. 31)
H. 3126---Family Court, education program on divorce	(January 17, p. 33)
H. 3132---Jurors may serve once a year	(January 17, p. 34)
H. 3204---Statute of limitations on civil actions	(January 17, p. 41)
H. 3237---Screening of retired judges	(January 17, p. 42)
H. 3267---10 votes in petit court for verdicts	(January 24, p. 6)
H. 3268---Murder of witness an aggravating circumstance	(January 24, p. 6)
H. 3271---Penalties for intimidating jurors, etc.	(January 24, p. 6)
H. 3274---Age req., est. of Jud. Merit Sel. Panel	(January 24, p. 7)
H. 3275---Age, legal exp. req. to be on Family Court	(January 24, p. 7)
H. 3276---Judicial merit selection panel	(January 24, p. 7)
H. 3284---Procedures for guardians ad litem	(January 24, p. 10)
H. 3285---Family Court can order joint custody	(January 24, p. 11)
H. 3293---Victims' bill of rights	(January 24, p. 11)
H. 3296---Judicial nominating commission	(January 24, p. 12)
H. 3297---Judicial nominating commission	(January 24, p. 12)
H. 3308---Solicitor, order for child support payment	(January 24, p. 16)
H. 3312---Election appeals heard by adm. law judge	(January 24, p. 17)
H. 3327---Bail bondsman, educational requirements	(January 24, p. 18)
H. 3386---Family Court cannot prevent move of parent	(January 31, p. 16)
H. 3426---Records of cases before admin. law judges	(February 7, p. 10)
H. 3427---Review of decisions of admin. law judges	(February 7, p. 11)

Legislative Update, February 28, 1995

H. 3445---Concurrent juris., family courts and magist.	(February 7, p. 11)
H. 3460---Probate Court, revision of fees and costs	(February 7, p. 13)
H. 3475---Family Court, terms reduced to 4 years	(February 7, p. 14)
H. 3476---Creation of Judicial Nominating Commission	(February 7, p. 14)
H. 3478---Term limits for justices and judges	(February 7, p. 16)
H. 3502---Jury lists prepared from list of voters	(February 14, p. 9)
H. 3504---Indigent defense in child delinquency hear.	(February 14, p. 9)
H. 3517---Distribution of court fines	(February 14, p. 22)
H. 3535---Transfer of juvenile jurisdiction	(February 14, p. 11)
H. 3558---Family Court judges in 14th jud. circuit	(February 14, p. 12)
H. 3566---Juvenile Justice Code	(February 14, p. 14)
H. 3568---Judicial Dept. assumes some indigent costs	(February 14, p. 22)
H. 3598---Allocation of fines, transfer of cases	(February 21, p. 10)
H. 3600---Magistrates, consecutive sentences	(February 21, p. 10)
H. 3632---South Carolina rules of evidence, conform	(February 21, p. 13)
S. 101---Magistrates, consecutive sentences	(February 21, p. 16)
S. 116---Representation by out-of-state attorneys	(February 7, p. 18)
S. 265---County grand juries, additional powers	(February 21, p. 16)
S. 356---Probate costs	(February 21, p. 18)

LOBBYISTS AND LOBBYING

H. 3265---Written termination of lobbying, eff. date	(January 24, p. 6)
H. 3420---Persons under 18 exempt from lobby. law	(February 7, p. 10)
H. 3422---Longer lobbying restriction period	(February 7, p. 10)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

H. 3002---Lease purchase, subject to 8% debt limit	(January 17, p. 57)
H. 3135---Compensation, reserve police officers	(January 17, p. 53)
H. 3141---Reimbursement, special purpose districts	(January 17, p. 53)
H. 3493---Local transp. committees, reimbursement	(February 7, p. 26)
H. 3503---Repeal of county ordinance, petition	(February 14, p. 9)
H. 3545---Charges for 911 emergency service	(February 14, p. 21)
H. 3556---Must conduct hearings before adopt. budget	(February 14, p. 19)
H. 3578---Annexation of airport districts	(February 21, p. 7)
H. 3594---Conditions for acceptance of deeds to roads	(February 21, p. 9)
H. 3597---Permits to construct solid waste facilities	(February 21, p. 3)
H. 3604---Airport environs area for Greenville, etc.	(February 21, p. 20)

MILITARY MATTERS (NATIONAL GUARD, VETERANS, ETC.)

H. 3121---Appointment of Adjutant General	(January 17, p. 32)
H. 3122---Appointment of Adjutant General	(January 17, p. 33)
H. 3179---Appointment of Adjutant General	(January 17, p. 33)

Legislative Update, February 28, 1995

H. 3295---Veterans' Trust Fund	(January 24, p. 25)
H. 3364---Veterans' Trust Fund	(January 31, p. 21)
H. 3410---Special license plates, veterans affairs	(January 31, p. 8)
H. 3421---Establishment of veterans' cemeteries	(February 7, p. 21)

MOTOR VEHICLES

H. 3005---Youth prohibited in back of pickup trucks	(January 17, p. 15)
H. 3012---Youth prohibited in back of pickup trucks	(January 17, p. 15)
H. 3014---School buses must have safety belts	(January 17, p. 8)
H. 3015---Higher fees for vehicle safety inspections	(January 17, p. 8)
H. 3051---Registration of leased vehicles if 65+	(January 17, p. 8)
H. 3064---Private school buses, safety standards	(January 17, p. 9)
H. 3111---Issuance of Dealer License Plates	(January 17, p. 10)
H. 3146---Permission to attach dealer logo on vehicles	(January 17, p. 11)
H. 3151---Registration of lawn and garden tractors	(January 17, p. 12)
H. 3172---Penalties, leaving scene of accident	(January 17, p. 40)
H. 3174---Motorcycle safety education program	(January 17, p. 12)
H. 3198---Handicapped parking spaces, penalties	(January 17, p. 13)
H. 3203---Application of mandatory helmet law	(January 17, p. 13)
H. 3213---Repeal of vehicle safety inspections	(January 17, p. 14)
H. 3215---Dealer plates/vehicles for handicapped	(January 17, p. 14)
H. 3273---No biennial fee, Purple Heart recipients	(January 24, p. 24)
H. 3287---Dealers' licenses	(January 24, p. 3)
<i>H. 3306---Forfeiture for DUI, DUS convictions</i>	<i>(January 24, p. 16)</i>
H. 3322---Special plates, regional tourism comm.	(January 24, p. 3)
H. 3339---Must drive safely at emergency scenes	(January 24, p. 19)
H. 3365---Wholesale motor vehicle auctions	(January 31, p. 4)
H. 3367---Impoundment of uninsured vehicles	(January 31, p. 9)
H. 3410---Special plates, veterans affairs officers	(January 31, p. 8)
H. 3414---No biennial fee, Purple Heart recipients	(February 7, p. 7)
H. 3473---New school buses, safety belts required	(February 7, p. 8)
H. 3505---Abolishment of vehicle safety inspections	(February 14, p. 5)
H. 3536---Coverage of motor vehicle serv., work. comp.	(February 14, p. 15)
H. 3552---Motor Vehicle Damage Disclosure Act	(February 14, p. 12)
H. 3569---Special plates, spec. purpose dist. comm.	(February 14, p. 8)
H. 3589---Study of safety of elevated vehicles	(February 21, p. 4)
H. 3608---Designation as wreckage or salvage	(February 21, p. 20)
H. 3609---Registration of salvaged vehicles	(February 21, p. 20)
H. 3626---Enforcement of safety belt law	(February 21, p. 12)
S. 313---Deletion certain restrictions appren. lic.	(February 14, p. 8)
S. 414---Expiration date, motor carrier reg. cards	(February 7, p. 9)

PROPERTY (SEE ALSO TAXATION)

H. 3264---Distribution of Confiscated Property (Drugs)	(January 24, p. 5)
H. 3514---Filing and recording of plats	(February 14, p. 10)

Legislative Update, February 28, 1995

H. 3594---Acceptance of road deeds by local govt. (February 21, p. 9)

STATE AGENCIES, BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

H. 3011---Dept. of Commerce, authority over aircraft (January 17, p. 8)
H. 3026---Members with 3 unexcused absences dismissed (January 17, p. 18)
H. 3118---Term limits for boards and commissions (January 17, p. 31)
H. 3288---Abolishment of Agency Head Commission (January 24, p. 24)
H. 3307---Board of Podiatry (January 24, p. 27)
H. 3314---Prohibited activities, Election Commission (January 24, p. 17)
H. 3331---Real Estate Appraisers Board (January 24, p. 27)
H. 3375---Regulations approved by General Assembly (January 31, p. 14)
H. 3376---Promulgation of regulations (January 31, p. 15)
H. 3381---Commission on socially disadv. black males (January 31, p. 17)
H. 3449---Service area of Public Service Authority (February 7, p. 19)
H. 3450---Filings with Reinsurance Facility (February 7, p. 19)
H. 3515---Distribution of Code of Laws to (February 14, p. 10)
H. 3581---Submission of regulations to Gen. Assembly (February 21, p. 9)
H. 3617---Aeronautics Div., Control of State Aircraft (February 21, p. 6)
S. 442---Service area of Public Service Authority (February 14, p. 23)

STATE EMPLOYEES AND OFFICERS

H. 3089---Maximum salary cannot exceed \$80,000 yearly (January 17, p. 65)
H. 3092---No retirement benefits if conv. of felony (January 17, p. 66)
H. 3108---No retirement benefits if conv. of felony (January 17, p. 66)
H. 3128---Cross-cultural training of employees (January 17, p. 66)
H. 3158---Exemption from state grievance procedure (January 17, p. 36)
H. 3263---Reduction in years to retire with full ben. (January 24, p. 23)
H. 3301---Paid leave for Red Cross relief services (January 24, p. 15)
H. 3343---30 day leave limit per year deleted (January 31, p. 20)
H. 3344---Career implement pay plan for (January 31, p. 20)
H. 3422---Longer lobbying restrictions (February 7, p. 10)
H. 3454---Comp. time for working legal holidays (February 7, p. 25)
H. 3515---Distribution of Code of Laws to (February 14, p. 10)

STATE EMBLEMS/DESIGNATIONS, ETC.

H. 3143---Designation of "Golf Week" in S.C. (January 17, p. 6)
H. 3487---Home-grown tea state hospitality beverage (February 7, p. 26)

Legislative Update, February 28, 1995

STATE AND OTHER RETIREMENT SYSTEMS/INCOME

H. 3092---No benefits if convicted of felony	(January 17, p. 66)
H. 3107---Judicial orders for alimony/property rights	(January 17, p. 30)
H. 3108---No benefits if convicted of felony	(January 17, p. 66)
H. 3263---Full retirement benefits after 25 years	(January 24, p. 23)
H. 3270---Deduction of all retirement income	(January 24, p. 24)
H. 3308---Police retirement allowances	(January 24, p. 16)
H. 3423---Retirement service credit	(February 7, p. 25)

TAXATION (PROPERTY, SALES TAXES, ETC.)

H. 3035---Homestead exemption, increased to \$30,000	(January 17, p. 59)
H. 3038---Property tax exemption, increase in FMV	(January 17, p. 59)
H. 3074---New taxes require 2/3 support of legislators	(January 17, p. 23)
H. 3088---Property tax exemption, older vehicles	(January 17, p. 65)
H. 3102---Priorities, claims for tax refunds	(January 17, p. 66)
H. 3103---DSS may pursue tax refunds/delinquent support	(January 17, p. 30)
H. 3127---Sales tax exemption, eyeglass lenses	(January 17, p. 66)
H. 3130---Sales tax exemption, orthotic devices	(January 17, p. 66)
H. 3142---Agricultural property, rollback tax	(January 17, p. 67)
H. 3149---Income tax deduction, certain ret. benefits	(January 17, p. 67)
H. 3152---Video poker licensing	(January 17, p. 67)
H. 3169---Local option gasoline tax	(January 17, p. 68)
H. 3187---Homestead exemption, adjust for inflation	(January 17, p. 69)
H. 3188---Homestead exemption, increases in FMV	(January 17, p. 69)
H. 3216---Homestead exemption, increases in FMV	(January 17, p. 69)
H. 3270---Deduction of all retirement income	(January 24, p. 24)
H. 3323---Sales tax for road construction	(January 24, p. 4)
H. 3330---Property tax exemption, boats and motors	(January 24, p. 27)
H. 3332---EMS Personnel, deductions for subsistence	(January 24, p. 27)
H. 3401---Property tax exemption, boats and motors	(January 31, p. 22)
H. 3402---Gross proceeds of sales, sales tax	(January 31, p. 22)
H. 3404---Residency requirement, homestead exemption	(January 31, p. 22)
H. 3409---Property tax exemption, additional sales tax	(January 31, p. 22)
H. 3438---Property tax exemption, boat trailers	(February 7, p. 25)
H. 3533---Owner-occupied property, 4% assessment ratio	(February 14, p. 20)
H. 3534---Enterprise Zone Act of 1995	(February 14, p. 20)
H. 3555---Gasoline tax, solely for transp. uses.	(February 14, p. 22)
H. 3571---Reduced interest, payments on prop. taxes	(February 14, p. 22)
H. 3572---Homestead exemption increased to \$40,000	(February 14, p. 22)

Legislative Update, February 28, 1995

TERM LIMITATIONS

H. 3075---	Limits for legislators, statewide officials	(January 17, p. 24)
H. 3080---	Limits for legislators, statewide officials	(January 17, p. 24)
H. 3118---	Limits for state boards and commissions	(January 17, p. 31)
H. 3120---	Limits for legislators, statewide officials	(January 17, p. 24)
H. 3246---	Limits for legislators	(January 17, p. 24)
H. 3281---	Limits for legislators, statewide officials	(January 24, p. 9)
H. 3340---	Limits for legislators	(January 24, p. 10)
H. 3347---	Limits for legislators	(January 31, p. 9)
H. 3478---	Limits for members of judiciary	(February 7, p. 16)
H. 3485---	Limits for state boards and commissions	(February 7, p. 16)

TORTS (LIABILITY, DAMAGES, ETC.)

H. 3262---	Rights of breast implant victims	(January 24, p. 5)
H. 3532---	Roller skating liability immunity	(February 14, p. 11)

TRANSPORTATION (HIGHWAYS, ETC.)

H. 3016---	<i>Street lighting system in rural areas</i>	(January 17, p. 8)
H. 3144---	Old Charleston Scenic Highway	(January 17, p. 11)
H. 3305---	Installation of right-of-way entrances	(January 24, p. 3)
H. 3323---	Financing of new roads	(January 24, p. 4)
H. 3377---	Dept. of Trans., budget information req.	(January 31, p. 22)
H. 3415---	Crediting of interest, highway fund	(February 7, p. 24)
H. 3493---	County transp. committees, reimbursement	(February 7, p. 26)
H. 3555---	Gasoline tax, solely for transp. uses	(February 14, p. 22)
H. 3604---	Airport environs area, Greenville, etc.	(February 21, p. 20)

WATERCRAFT/WATER SAFETY

H. 3116---	Safety requirements for skiers and surfboards	(January 17, p. 6)
H. 3320---	Restrictions, use of personal watercraft	(January 24, p. 17)
H. 3406---	Lifeguards optional at cert. swimming areas	(January 31, p. 19)

WELFARE REFORM, PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, ETC.

H. 3013---	Repayment of benefits received	(January 17, p. 16)
H. 3025---	3 year limit for receiving benefits	(January 17, p. 17)
H. 3245---	Responsible Parenting Act of 1995	(January 17, p. 45)
H. 3298---	Family Responsibility Act of 1995	(January 24, p. 14)
H. 3302---	Fraudulent acquisition, public benefits	(January 24, p. 15)

Legislative Update, February 28, 1995

H. 3368---South Carolina Welfare Reform Act	(January 31, p. 11)
H. 3369---Self-Sufficiency and Parent. Respon. Act	(January 31, p. 12)
H. 3573---Verif. of eligibility, public housing	(February 14, p. 19)
H. 3613---South Carolina Family Independence Act	(February 21, p. 11)
H. 3633---Eco. Self Suff. and Parental Respon. Act	(February 21, p. 13)

Total copies 570
Total cost \$ 581.40
Cost per copy \$ 1.02
Date 2-28-95
S. C. Legislative Council